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These new forms appeared at higher and higher horizons as the Permo-Carboniferous conditions spread slowly westward and "to correlate widely separated groups of beds as synchronous in deposition because of a similarity, even approaching identity, in the fauna or flora would be a serious error."

M. G. M.

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*Upper Cretaceous Floras of the Eastern Gulf Region in Tennessee. Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.* By E. W. BERRY. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 112, 1919. Pp. 177, pls. 33, figs. 12.

Another publication is added to the already considerable list which is making fossil plants such an important part of our geological knowledge of the southeastern United States.

The Upper Cretaceous of the eastern Gulf region extends in a lunate outcrop around the southern end of the Appalachians. It is subdivided into the Tuscaloosa formation, the Eutaw formation, the Selma chalk, and the Ripley formation. These formations, with the exception of the Selma, are made up largely of cross-bedded sands, with associated clays.

The most extensive flora is that of the basal Tuscaloosa formation, comprising 151 species of which the majority are dicotyledonous angiosperms. The place of origin of this dominant element is left unsettled, but the idea of their dispersal from an Arctic area is consistent with the evidence offered by this and other Cretaceous floras. This flora is made up largely of lowland coastal types, and its ecological character is in accord with other evidence of the delta origin of the formation. The plants make up an assemblage which most nearly resembles the modern warm-temperate rain forest. In view of their northward range into Greenland, they may be said to indicate a climate mild over wide areas.

The Eutaw flora comprises 43 species, most of which come from the basal portion of the formation and closely resemble those from the Tuscaloosa formation. The physical conditions suggested by this flora are similar to those for the Tuscaloosa.

The Selma chalk, which is described as a lithologic rather than a chronologic unit, is entirely marine and contains no plant remains. The Ripley formation contains a few poorly preserved plant fossils.

The Tuscaloosa formation may be correlated, on the basis of its contained flora, with the upper part of the Raritan and with the Magothy

formations to the north, with the Woodbine sand of southern Texas, and with the Dakota sandstone of the western interior. The Eutaw flora closely resembles the floras of the Black Creek and Magothy formations of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. It cannot be closely related to any of the western floras, but since it is decidedly older than the Montana flora the Eutaw formation may be considered to be synchronous with part of the Dakota and with the Colorado series. The flora of the lower part of the Ripley is related closely to those of the Black Creek, Magothy, Tuscaloosa, and Raritan formations, while that of the upper part shows little relation to any of the earlier Cretaceous floras.

R. W. C.